

THE METALS.

Silver, 45c. cents per ounce.
Copper, 11 cents per pound; New York.
Lead, 25c. per 100 pounds; New York.
Tin, 12c. per 100 pounds; New York.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1902

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.
Fair and warmer.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

AN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Impassioned Warning of President Gompers Regarding Conflicting Claims of Jurisdiction.

President Eliot of Harvard Scored For a Recent Utterance—Reports of Officers Read.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—President Samuel Gompers, at the opening of the American Federation of Labor today, delivered an impassioned warning to the members of the organization that the immediate future of trade and labor assemblies was seriously endangered by the conflicting claims of jurisdiction made by different bodies. Unless such things were fixed in calmness and handled with moderation, he declared, the labor organizations of the country would soon be involved in a conflict which would, by comparison, dwarf all the struggles in which labor organizations have so far engaged. The matter would, unless checked, he asserted, come to a point where laboring men would fight with laboring men from behind barricades, in the manner in which men deal with their mortal foes. His warning of danger and his counsel of peace and moderation met with a hearty response from the assembled delegates, and wild applause greeted the speaker as he closed that portion of his address in which he had pointed out the perils which, in his opinion, will surely come unless methods are altered, and altered soon.

The first day of the convention, aside from the address of President Gompers, was not of great interest to outsiders, and many delegates found it fatiguing. The morning session was occupied with addresses of welcome and responses and the report of the committee on credentials. The afternoon was consumed by the address of President Gompers, which occupied two hours and twenty minutes of rapid reading. The reports of other officers required two additional hours. Tomorrow it is expected that the session of the convention will be entered upon.

Called to Order.
The twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor met this morning at 10:30 in Odd Fellows hall, with about 400 delegates present. The delegates were escorted from the St. Charles mansion by the members of the local Trades and Labor assembly, headed by Robert E. Lee, president of the local organization, and by James Leavelle, secretary and organizer for the state of Louisiana.

When the convention had been called to order President Lee of the New Orleans organization delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the laboring men of New Orleans. He closed with a warm tribute to President Gompers personally, declaring that the members of the Federation would follow him to the end.

President Gompers declared in his reply that he fully appreciated whatever was said of him personally, and thought he could best show his appreciation by his silence regarding it.

Roasted Eliot.
After touching upon the scope and bearing of the labor union movement, President Gompers declared that it was amazing to note the ignorance among so-called educated people regarding the aims and objects of the organization. "No man who, as an educator," said President Gompers, "poses as a strike breaker is fit for the position he holds. Compared to such a man, Benedict Arnold was a martyr and Judas Iscariot a saint."

Although no name was mentioned, it was understood by the delegates that reference was made to the head of one of the leading educational institutions of the country, and they applauded loudly. Cheers were again heard when it was declared that the man who acted the role of a strike breaker was looking backward to barbarism, and not to the future.

A roll was made for the report of the committee on credentials and that body not being entirely prepared, considerable delay resulted. The report declared that sixty-nine national organizations, nine state organizations, fifty-five central bodies, fifty-four local and federal bodies and from thirty to forty delegates had reported and were entitled to representation. The total voting strength of the bodies represented by the delegates was about 10,000.

Credentials Committee.
It was recommended that credentials be denied to a number of delegates who were opposed, chiefly because of non-payment of dues. A protest against the seating of the delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Upon motion, the contest was referred back to the committee for further action.

J. B. Duncan moved that a special committee be appointed to which all disputes should be referred. This committee to report direct to the convention. This motion, which removed much of the work incidental to the dispute between the carpenters from the floor of the convention, was adopted.

A special committee was also appointed to consider the differences between the longshoremen and other organizations who claim the former are intruding upon their territory.

On motion of Delegate Duncan the convention adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

At the opening of the afternoon session President Gompers called Vice President Kidd to the platform and read his report, which was as follows:

Gompers' Report.
Concerning the growth of the federation, President Gompers reported as follows:

"Six new national unions were

formed during the year, and two are now in the process of formation, while others will soon be in a position to have a national or international charter formed from existing local unions of the trade. In all, new charters were issued to: National and international unions, 14; state branches, 6; central labor unions, 17; local trade unions and federal labor unions, 87. Total, 124.

"At the end of the fiscal year (eleven months), Sept. 30, 1902, we had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor national and international unions (with approximately 14,000 local unions under their direct jurisdiction), 99; state federations, 26; city central bodies, 424; local federal labor unions and local trade unions, directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by charter, 1,483.

"In the eleven months ending Oct. 1, 1902, there have been organized and chartered by our affiliated national unions, and by the American Federation of Labor direct, not less than 3,500 new local unions, with an added membership of not less than 300,000."

Fewer Strikes.
Apart from the miners' strike, Mr. Gompers said, having ascertained the past year no general trade contest involving large numbers, nor has there been so large a number of strikes as in former years. Of the strikes reported, the preponderance has been for higher wages and shorter hours, and they have been largely successful.

President Gompers reviewed the causes and progress of the anthracite miners' strike, and in the course of his remarks said:

"One of the remarkable yet consistent features of the contest was the attitude assumed by the mine owners as to their divine proprietorship of the mines, and their declaration that divine providence had placed in their hands the properties, and that they would better care for the welfare of their employees than would the agitators.

"There is no doubt but that the complete ownership of the mines by the role of complete mastery over their workmen, were unable to realize other than that they were indeed the repositories of their mortal as well as their eternal salvation. Their consistency has not been questioned. The premise was wrong and unjustifiable from the beginning, and carried along for a long time when they imagined that they had crushed the laboring spirit and the character of their employees."

No Thanks to Employers.
"Viewing the entire industrial field, the social and economic conditions, and the whole morale of the wage earners of our country, we have nothing to be thankful for to the employing class. Whatever improvement has come to the wage workers in any way is entirely due to their own efforts, to their own intelligence in organizing and agitating for the enjoyment of a higher and better life."

After recounting the various steps in the negotiations initiated by President Roosevelt, which ended in the appointment of the arbitration commission, President Gompers said:

"A great moral victory has been won for the miners and the cause of organized labor and for humanity. Material advantage is therefore inevitable."

"The declaration of the operators that the manner in which the strike could be ended would be by their return to work unconditionally has not been verified; and this fact is due to the splendid discipline of the men, the excellent manner in which the latest was conducted, and the fraternal, generous and prompt support of organized labor. I desire personally, as well as officially, to express the deep appreciation which I feel and which I know the miners feel, and we all feel, to the wage earners of our country and to all others who have aided in this great contest. It was a great opportunity for the manifestation of the solidarity of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and magnificently taken advantage of and responded to by fellow unionists."

Arbitration.
"Our movement seeks to avoid strikes. We make every effort in that direction, and a largely successful result. The men of organized labor want arbitration, but only arbitration as a last resort, after conciliation has failed, and then arbitration only, voluntarily entered into by both the organized workers and the employers. The award voluntarily, honorably and faithfully adhered to by both sides."

The object which advocates of compulsory incorporation of trade unions have in view, Mr. Gompers declared, was to "muzzle or outlaw our unions."

On the subject of jurisdiction and danger, the report says:

"I may truly record the fact that never for one moment since the formation of our federation have I entertained a doubt or misgiving as to the growth, success and permanency of the American Federation of Labor, and I would not now be apprehensive of its future were it not forced upon my deliberate judgment, which has developed into a firm conviction, that unless our affiliated national and international

(Continued on page 2)

TAKING NO CHANCES.



"Diavolo! Pincha da Big Musish. Jocko, We Maka da Sneak Quick!"

FOUR KILLED; FORTY INJURED

Explosion of a Boiler and Wreck of Nine Puddling Furnaces at Lebanon, Pa.—Some of the Injured Frightfully Mangled and Not Expected to Live.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The explosion of a large boiler in scrap puddle furnace No. 3 at the west works of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing company's plant today, caused the death of four workmen and about forty others were more or less seriously injured. The dead:

Jacob Bricker, aged 67, Sunnyside, laborer; leaves a wife and six children. Walter Turner of this city, a puddler; leaves a wife and one child. James Hissinger of this city, a puddler; leaves a wife and four children. William Oakes, leaves a widow, died at hospital.

The boiler exploded without warning and in an instant the entire place was black with debris. The wreck and ruin of the nine immediate puddling furnaces was complete. Physicians were called from every quarter of the city and hospital ambulances and other vehicles were hurried into service. The offices of the works were at once converted into a hospital and a corps of nurses from the Good Samaritan hospital were brought to the place. Into this temporary hospital the mangled and scorched workmen were carried and given attention. Some have their eyes burned out, others their hands blown off. It is impossible to learn the names of the injured. Many of them, it is believed, cannot live through the night. It is feared the list of dead will be materially increased when the ruins of the nine wrecked puddle furnaces are explored. The exploded boiler was hurled high into the air and passed over the offices, burying itself in the south banks of Quittapahilla creek, several hundred yards away.

Among the injured are the following: James Hissinger, aged 25 years, puddler's helper, badly hurt internally and leg broken, condition critical; Aaron Fortler, puddler, lacerations of hands and serious internal injuries, condition critical; Francis Murray, seriously burned about body; Frank Arnold, puddler's helper; George H. Moyer, puddler's helper; Joseph Gris, aged 50, coal stoker; Daniel McCormick, puddler, general injuries; John Cochran, injuries general; Plus Kline, puddler, struck by a flying piece of iron; James Hesse, struck by a piece of iron; Sylvester Wolf, boss puddler, struck by flying timber; Cornelius Mader, Penrose Hurich, John Kabbie, Michael K. Shaug, John Hoshoy, Wilson Lash, Simon Pottinger, injuries very severe; Frank Dissinger.

There are others injured in addition to the above whose names are not obtainable. The physicians at the hospital express the opinion that several of the injured will die.

The boiler, which was a 200 horsepower, broke squarely in half, one part sailing through the machinery and woodwork of the mill. The roof collapsed and the flames from the puddle furnaces under the boiler struck fire to the debris. The fire force of the company, however, had the flames extinguished in fifteen minutes.

GIVEN THE GLAD HAND

A Number of Distinguished Foreign Visitors Called at State Department Yesterday.

Washington, Nov. 13.—The foreign visitors to the recent celebration of the New York chamber of commerce called on Secretary Hay at the state department today. The callers were: Prince von Pless, representative of Germany; Sir Albert Krollit, M. P., chairman of the delegation of the London chamber of commerce, with three delegates from the same body; Lieutenant general Laurie, M. P.; H. C. Richards, K. C. M. P.; James Nixon, V. P. Wood, Arthur Serena, F. E. Beggs, Major S. F. Page, John Humm, J. Y. Henderson and K. B. Murray. Also Count Raoul Chandon and V. Hugo, delegates from the chambers of commerce of Paris and Berlin respectively; Joseph Guinet, from the Lyons chamber of commerce; Francis Kimbel, president of the American chamber of commerce of Paris; Mr. Rickman, vice president of the Berlin chamber of commerce; Mr. Porter of Paris and Mr. Erik Pontoppidan of Hamburg.

In answer to the greetings of his callers, Secretary Hay made a brief speech, saying:

"Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to meet you, especially as I was not able to avail myself of the privilege of dining with you. The great organization, the inauguration of whose new palace in New York you have been celebrating, has stood during all its existence as a symbol, not only of energy and success, but also of those high qualities of probity, integrity and commercial honor, which dignify and ennoble the pursuits of trade and commerce."

"The presence here of these distinguished friends of ours is a proof, if any were needed, that these high qualities are appreciated and shared by the civilized world. It proves also the existence everywhere of a universal sentiment of good will and mutual confidence and esteem, which forms a sort of world-wide atmosphere, on which great and noble enterprises may naturally prevail and flourish."

STRONG PROTEST MADE.
San Domingo, Nov. 13.—Minister Powell has presented to President Vasquez a strongly worded request for the annulment of the decree, now in force, governing the shipping charges contained at Dominican ports. The decree has a strong detrimental effect on American commercial interests. President Vasquez has promised to attend to Mr. Powell's request.

WU TING FANG

GUEST OF HONOR

Retiring Chinese Minister Attends a Banquet.

ROOSEVELT SENT REGRETS

J. J. HILL ADVOCATED LETTING DOWN THE BARS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Wu Ting Fang, the retiring Chinese minister, was the guest of honor of the New York Chinese community at a banquet given at Delmonico's tonight.

The guests included Mayor Low, Cornelius N. Bliss and James J. Hill.

A telegram of regret was read from Secretary Hay, in which he said: "I should have been glad to bring my sincere tribute of respect and esteem of Mr. Wu Ting Fang. My constant association with him for several years has given me a high appreciation of his great ability and his open-minded statesmanship."

President Roosevelt sent the following dispatch from Memphis, Tenn.:

"I have the satisfaction of saying on the eve of his departure from this country that I have, to a certain extent, fulfilled my duty to the satisfaction of my conscience, and I am pleased to observe it has met the approval of the people of this country."

"The United States and China," said Mr. Wu, "are practically neighbors. So whatever takes place in China cannot be a matter of indifference to the people of this great country. When the Pacific cable is finished," continued the minister, "it will unite the oldest nation on earth with the newest nation. When the isthmian canal is completed it will shorten the route to China by thousands of miles from New York to Shanghai."

Chinese Trade.
"With your energy and enterprising spirit there is no reason why your trade with China should not surpass that which you have with Great Britain. The trade with China is only in its infancy. In the future, I think, I have no doubt, be extended to a great many other things. On the other hand, China has got some goods to give you in return."

"As you know," said Mr. Wu, in conclusion, "I am leaving this country to return to my home to accept a higher position, which has been graciously conferred upon me by the emperor. It is too early for me to say what I shall be able to do, but I assure you that in my new position, whenever I can do anything for the promotion of trade between these two countries, you may depend upon it I shall not spare pains to promote that object."

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, spoke on the development of America and China, and paid a high tribute to Wu Ting Fang, who, he said, had broken down the barrier of prejudice and done much to intelligently advance the relations of this country with China. In conclusion Mr. Hill said:

"Open the door. Don't say no. If the Chinese ask for an education in this country think it wise to get him education here, he won't be any less friendly to us. Don't drive him out. Let him be welcome."

Shanghai, Nov. 13.—Unusually strong articles are appearing in the Chinese newspapers, declaring that by the withdrawal of the British troops from Shanghai to Wei-Hai-Wai and the withdrawal of the German forces from here to Kiao Chou the independence of the Yangtze valley is still menaced.

The Chinese want the British and the Germans to get out of China altogether. Instead of merely evacuating Shanghai and withdrawing to their respective garrison stations in China. The papers add that a conflict between Germany and Great Britain is inevitable.

INVITED TO THE PACIFIC COAST

San Francisco and Seattle Want Next Bankers' Convention.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED

RETIRING PRESIDENT PRESENTED WITH PUNCH BOWL

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—When the American Bankers' association met today, California invited the convention to meet in San Francisco and Washington invited the convention to meet in Seattle. The nominating committee submitted the following nominations:

President, Caldwell Hardy, president of the Norfolk National bank of Norfolk, Va.; first vice president, Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National bank of Milwaukee; for the executive council, John Skellon, Williams, president of the Richmond Trust & Safe Deposit company, Richmond, Va.; W. T. Fenton, cashier of the First National Bank of the Republic, Chicago; D. Sican, president of the Loan and Savings bank, Lonaconing, Md.; Arthur Reynolds, president of the Des Moines National bank; become T. Hayden, president of the Whitney bank of New Orleans.

Vice presidents representing each state in the convention were also named. A committee representing the various state associations also presented nominees for the executive council.

The following telegram was read from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw:

"Please convey my greetings and best wishes to your association and my regret at not being able to be present. I certainly hope that which statesmanship has failed to accomplish may be consummated through commerce, and that portion of our common country may be united by more than the last equal sharer in the nation's prosperity."

Congressman T. E. Burton of Cleveland, O., delivered an address on "Financial Crisis."

The new officers were installed and George H. Russell of Detroit, Mich., on behalf of the association, presented Retiring President Herrick with a silver punch bowl.

The convention adjourned sine die. The new executive council met after the adjournment of the convention and elected the following officers:

Chairman, E. F. Swinney of Kansas City; treasurer, George F. Order of the St. Louis National bank; secretary, Joseph Brown of Raleigh, N. C., was elected to fill the vacancy on the council; and the promotion of Mr. Bigelow to first vice president.

AWAITING THE VERDICT

Arguments Heard and the Jury Instructed in the Butler Bribery Case Yesterday.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Columbia, Mo., says that arguments in the case of Ed Butler, the St. Louis millionaire and politician, being tried on the charge of attempted bribery, began today at Judge Hockaday.

The judge allowed three and one-half hours to each side to present its case. The case for the defense was followed by Judge Krum for the defense.

When Judge Krum had concluded his arguments, Attorney Andrew Maroney took up the time until the noon adjournment for the state. At the afternoon session Judge Williams spoke for the defense. Circuit Attorney Folk closed for the state.

In his instructions Judge Hockaday directed the jury to find a verdict of guilty if they were satisfied that the defendant had at any time been guilty of the passage of the garbage ordinance and the letting of the contract, offered Dr. Chapman \$2,500 or any other sum with the intention of influencing his vote. The case went to the jury at 6 o'clock. Court then adjourned and the verdict, if agreed upon tonight, will not be received until tomorrow morning.

KELLEY IN COURT.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 13.—James W. Kelley, late city editor of the Butte Inter-Mountain, accused of the murder of Dr. Henry A. Cay, lay, was arraigned this morning in Judge McClellan's court. A motion to throw out the charge was taken for adjournment and will be reported on Monday. It is not likely that the case will actually come to trial for some months. It is said Kelley will plead not guilty.

CAPTAIN COLEMAN

AGAIN A FREE MAN

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 13.—Captain Coleman of San Francisco, who kidnapped his daughter Kathline from San Francisco, where the child was awarded to his divorced wife by the California courts, is again a free man. He was arrested here on a warrant from San Francisco and extradition proceedings were begun. On the arrival of the mother, Mrs. E. C. Smith, an arrangement was made whereby the prosecution was to be dropped if Captain Coleman would return the child to the mother.

He agreed, but Judge Walkem, before whom the case was tried, held Coleman pending an examination into the matter. This afternoon he allowed the settlement to be made, and Mrs. Coleman will return to San Francisco tonight with the child.

NEGRO HANGED BY A MOB IN TENNESSEE

LEWISBURG, Tenn., Nov. 13.—John Davis, a negro, was hanged in the court house yard today by a mob of 500 men for the murder of a white woman. This city. Davis was found in a terribly mutilated condition near his home this morning. He had started out in pursuit of a tenant who was stealing his corn and when his body was found the stock and barrel of a small rifle and a knife covered with blood were also found near him. The knife was identified as the property of Davis. He went to the house of Davis and found a pile of bloody clothes, but the murderer had fled. He was captured half a mile from town, but not until he had been twice wounded.

ROOSEVELT IS IN THE FOREST

Slaughter of Black Bear Next on the Programme.

TRIP WILL BE FATIGUEING

PRESIDENT AND HIS GUIDES WILL FOLLOW THE DOGS.

MEDES, Miss., Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon and, in their hunting togs, started soon afterward for the camp on the Little Sandhollow river. As the distance is a good fifteen miles and the trail is rough and had the chances are that it was after dark before they reached the camp.

Speeds is simply a sliding on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railway where cotton is loaded from the big Smude plantations. A plantation store and the residence of one of the managers are the only structures, except negro cabins, within sight. Work on the neighboring plantations was suspended this afternoon and several hundred negroes were at the siding when the train stopped. Most of the men sat on cotton bales, but the black mummies and the pickaninnies stood along the track. They showed their white teeth in hard grins, but made no other demonstration. The president stepped from the train. He was clad in hunting costume, khaki riding trousers, heavy leather leggings, blue flannel shirt and corduroy coat, and wore on his head a brown slouch hat. Around his waist was buckled his cartridge belt and at his side hung his ivory-handled hunting knife. The other members of the party also wore hunting suits. While the sun, blankets and other small baggage were being loaded into a four-mule wagon, the president chatted with the manager of the Smude estate and two ladies, who were great admirers of him and who had come especially to greet him.

Entered the Forest.
When all was in readiness the members of the party, except Mr. Fish and Mr. Dickinson, mounted small, wiry, tough-looking horses and dashed away for the woods. The president, the president's mount was a black horse. He did not look spirited, but it was explained that he was just the sort of animal needed to force a way through the dense underbrush. The others followed in a buckboard drawn by two mules.

Two disappointments met the president's party. The first was that Mr. Mangum, who had had much to do with arranging the hunt, was too ill to proceed to camp tonight, and the other was the story which came back from camp this morning in the pack train. Mangum today half the dogs had gone off after a deer, which they had jumped while Hoke Collier was on the track of a bear. As there are only twenty-two dogs in the pack, the loss is very disquieting. Mr. Mangum, as soon as he heard of this accident, put himself in communication with Bobo, a famous bear hunter, who has a fine pack of forty-five dogs on his place about 100 miles north of here, at Bobo station. If this pack can be secured there will be a great sufficiency of dogs.

In place of Mr. Mangum it has been arranged that Hugh Roote and Hoke Collier will hunt with the president. They will start out at daylight tomorrow morning. Paths have been cut through the undergrowth, the pack as cut-offs to the river crossing, and on these stations the members of the party, except the president, will be stationed. The president and his guides will follow the bounds through the undergrowth in order to be at hand if a bear is brought to bay.

"Will Be Powerful Hard."
"It will be powerful hard," said Mr. Mangum, "and I predict the president will lose at least five pounds in the next five days. I don't think he will lose a few days ago and when I got out my clothes were almost torn off of me. I looked as if I had been in a railroad wreck."

Mr. Mangum says the black bears hereabouts weigh from 300 to 600 pounds. "We have a set of scales at the camp," said he, "and the beasts will be weighed when they are brought in."

The signs of bear in the vicinity of camp are plentiful, and Mr. Parker promises the president a shot before tomorrow evening. In one water hole Hoke Collier on Monday found the prints of nine.

The train is on the sidetrack here and a telegraph station has been rigged up in a box car in the pack train made here to prevent a crowd of curious people spoiling the president's fun will be strictly carried out.

The people of Vicksburg wanted to run an excursion train to the park to enable them to see the president start on his hunt, but President Fish of the Illinois Central would not permit it.

MURDEROUS BANDITS

BEHIND PRISON BARS

Frankfort, Ind., Nov. 13.—Four men attempted to hold up the southbound Monon express at Cyclopedia today. The train stopped at 10:30 a. m. and the pedones on the rail, but when the engineer faced four revolvers he threw open the throttle. The four men fled rapidly and often, but all the trainmen and passengers escaped injury. Sheriff Corns and deputies afterward caught the men, who gave the names of Charles Johnson, James Smith, Frank Smith and Harry Gray. All claim to live in Cincinnati.

STRANGERS APPLAUDED THE FIGHTERS

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The sittings today of the lower house of the Austrian reichsrath were suspended on account of the German and Czech members coming to blows. The cause of the trouble was a debate on the advisability of the use of the two languages in the names of stations on the Bohemian railroads.

Herr Schnal started the disorder by shouting: "You Germans are a lot of cowards."

Thereupon a number of German deputies cast themselves upon Herr Schnal, shouting, "Smash him," "Kick him," which they proceeded to do. Eventually Herr Schnal was thrown down the gangway to the bottom of the amphitheatre. The fighting continued for a quarter of an hour after the suspension of the sittings. Throughout the disorder the combatants were encouraged by hearty plaudits from the strangers' gallery.

FOREIGN DEVILS ARE NOT WANTED IN CHINA

Shanghai, Nov. 13.—Unusually strong articles are appearing in the Chinese newspapers, declaring that by the withdrawal of the British troops from Shanghai to Wei-Hai-Wai and the withdrawal of the German forces from here to Kiao Chou the independence of the Yangtze valley is still menaced.

The Chinese want the British and the Germans to get out of China altogether. Instead of merely evacuating Shanghai and withdrawing to their respective garrison stations in China. The papers add that a conflict between Germany and Great Britain is inevitable.

TELEGRAPHERS' UNION

Pittsburg, Nov. 13.—A convention of commercial telegraphers from all parts of the country but being called to meet in this city on Nov. 26. Delegates from about fifty cities are expected to be present. The object is to form a national organization with which all the existing locals may affiliate.